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EXAMINER
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BARQADLE, YASIN M

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2456

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PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



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***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on February 17, 2009 has been entered.

**Response to Amendment**

2. The amendment filed on February 17, 2009 has been fully considered but are not persuasive.

- Claims 1-6 and 9-25 have been cancelled.
- Claims 7,26-28 and 30-32 are amended.
- Claims 7-8 and 26-33 are presented for examination.

Note: The Examiner notes that no IDS dated January 10, 2008 is on file. Accordingly the Examiner's record shows all previously filed IDS have been processed.

**Response to Arguments**

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In response to applicant's arguments in view of the newly added limitation "formulating a user specific retrieval profile designating user specified pre-determined information relating to a call communications device", the Examiner notes that Chack alone or Chack and Makela or Chack and Pepe teach the newly added limitation as shown in the detailed office below.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the

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reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 26, 28-30 and 32-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chack USPN. (6751211).

As per claim 26, and 30 Chack teaches a method of retrieving information by a first device (Fig. 3, 60) from a second device (fig. 3, 68), comprising:

formulating a user specific retrieval profile designating user specified pre-determined information relating to a call communications device "In other embodiments of the invention, the transaction processing system identifies the telephone number or other identifier associated with a received call. Based on information known about the call initiator, the transaction processing system determines whether to automatically provide a URL to the call initiator. For example, customers of an organization operating the transaction processing system may notify the organization that they have the capability to receive and utilize a URL. The organization maintains a table of such customers based on the customer's telephone number, account number, or other identifying information. If the transaction processing system

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receives a call from a customer listed in the table, then the transaction processing system automatically provides a URL to the customer." (col. 7, lines 9-22);

receiving a call from said first calling device associated with a first telephone number intended for a second device associated with a second telephone number (a telephone caller initiates a call to a telephone number associated with a transaction processing system col. 7, lines 61-63. See also col. 9, lines 43-46 and the abstract);

associating said user specified pre-designated information with the call related information relating to said first calling device "When the transaction processing system receives a request from a telephone caller for a URL (or otherwise determines that the caller can receive URLs), the transaction processing system may generate a custom web page for the caller having a unique URL. That URL is provided to the caller, thereby allowing the caller to view the custom web page on the caller's computer. The custom web page may contain, for example, information regarding the caller's account balance or information regarding pricing and availability of various products of interest to the caller" (col. 7, lines 9-49);

using said call related information to automatically

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retrieve said user specified pre-designated information in response to said call 9(col. 7, lines 9-32 ) from said first calling device without a need for said second device to answering said call from said first calling device (the transaction processing system provides a URL to the telephone caller without answering the call col. 7, lines 61-65 and col. 8, lines 61-63); and

transmitting said retrieved user specified pre-designated desired information to said first calling device ("The transaction processing system provides a URL to the telephone caller. The web page associated with the URL contains information requested by the caller" (col. 7, lines 9-32 and col. 7, lines 61-65; col. 8, lines 61-63 and col. 9, lines 46-48).

As per claims 28 and 32 Chack teaches a method of retrieving information by a first device from a second device, further comprising:

determining said second telephone number from call related information associated with said call to said first telephone number by said first device [col.6, 11-18 and col. 8, lines 24-32].

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As per claim 29 and 33, Chack teaches a method of retrieving information by a first device from a second device, wherein:

said caller related information is caller ID [col.6, 11-18 and col. 8, lines 24-32].

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 27 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chack USPN. (6751211) in view of Pepe et al USPN (5742668).

Regarding claims 27 and 31, although Chack shows substantial features of the claimed invention including transmitting retrieved user-specific pre-designated information to a telephone number as explained in claims 26 and 30 above, he does not explicitly show where the desired information is transmitted in a short message.



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Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Chack, as evidenced by Pepe (5742668).

In analogous art, Pepe et al whose invention is about a network which provides a variety of electronic text delivery, receipt, and notification options system, disclose transmitting a desired information in a short message (notification message are delivered via PDA and/or a pager device. See col. 5, lines 22-30 and col. 21, lines 40-52]. Giving the teaching of Pepe et al, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Chack by employing the system of Pepe et al in order to limit the messages sent to the wireless messaging equipment of a mobile employee by sending only urgent messages to devices of their choice that is capable of receiving desired short messages.

Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Makela USPN. (6301338) in view of Chack USPN. (6751211).

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As per claims 7 and 8, Makela teaches the method of providing electronic mail notification to a communications device (abstract), comprising:

associating an email with a first phone number, said email comprising said user specified pre-designated information relating to said calling communications device (col. 3, lines 27-46 and col. 8, lines 30-36); and

using said call related information from said call to automatically identify (col. 5, lines 2-11) and provide said email to said communications device after said communications device calls a first phone number [col. 3, lines 27-46; col. 5, lines 31-36 and col. 8, lines 30-36].

Regarding claims 7 and 8, Makela shows substantial features of the claimed invention including sending SMS and/or an email message to caller's associated email address automatically (col. 3, lines 27-46 and col. 8, lines 30-36). However, Makela does not explicitly show where the message includes caller specified pre-designated information.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Makala, as evidenced by Chack.

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In analogous art, Chack disclose "When the transaction processing system receives a request from a telephone caller for a URL (or otherwise determines that the caller can receive URLs), the transaction processing system may generate a custom web page for the caller having a unique URL. That URL is provided to the caller, thereby allowing the caller to view the custom web page on the caller's computer. The custom web page may contain, for example, information regarding the caller's account balance or information regarding pricing and availability of various products of interest to the caller" (col. 7, lines 40-49). Giving the teaching of Chack a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Makala by employing the system of Chack in order to provide identified calling customers immediately with information that is pertinent to their call.

Chack further teaches formulating a user specific retrieval profile designating user specified pre-determined information relating to a call communications device "In other embodiments of the invention, the transaction processing system identifies the telephone number or other identifier associated with a received call. Based on information known about the call initiator, the transaction processing system determines whether

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to automatically provide a URL to the call initiator. For example, customers of an organization operating the transaction processing system may notify the organization that they have the capability to receive and utilize a URL. The organization maintains a table of such customers based on the customer's telephone number, account number, or other identifying information. If the transaction processing system receives a call from a customer listed in the table, then the transaction processing system automatically provides a URL to the customer." (col. 7, lines 9-22).

Claims 7 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pepe et al USPN (5742668) in view of Chack USPN. (6751211).

As per claim 7, Pepe et al teach the method of providing electronic mail notification to a communications device, comprising:

formulating a user specific retrieval profile designating user specified pre-determined information relating to a call communications device (col. 10, lines 32-42 and col. 19, lines 32-52);

associating an email with a first phone number (the number

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called by the subscriber) receiving a call from a communications device (subscriber portable device 32) [col. 21, 15-67]; and using call related information from said call to automatically identify (col. 6, lines 47-65 and col. 21, lines 18-67] and provide said email to said communications device after said communications device calls a first phone number [col. 7, lines 30-46 and col. 21, lines 18-67].

Although Pepe et al shows substantial features of the claimed invention including providing emails to a communication device, he does not explicitly show transmitting desired information to a device without answering a call.

Nonetheless, this feature is well known in the art and would have been an obvious modification of the system disclosed by Pepe et al, as evidenced Chack USPN. (6751211).

In analogous art, Chack whose invention is about a method for communicating information discloses a transaction processing system that provides a desired information (a URL) to a telephone caller without answering the call (col. 7, lines 61-65 and col. 8, lines 61-63). Giving the teaching of Chack, a person of ordinary skill in the art would have readily recognized the desirability and the advantage of modifying Pepe et al by employing the method providing information to a telephone caller without answering the call of Chack. One ordinary skill in the

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art would do so because the transaction processing system does not answer the incoming call therefore no connection charges are incurred since no connection was established.

As per claim 8, Pepe et al teach the method of providing electronic mail notification to a communications device according to claim 7, further comprising:

obtaining a communications device identifier when said communications device dials said first phone number, and using said communications device identifier to select said electronic mail message [col. 14, lines 46-63 and col. 21, 40-65].

### **Conclusion**

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yasin Barqadle whose telephone number is 571-272-3947. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571-272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Yasin M Barqadle/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2456